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must in order to have standing. Nations, like men, follow the example of others, particularly the bad example.

. . . Mr. K. P. Arnoldson of Sweden, recipient of one-half the Nobel Peace Prize last year, is planning an extended trip through Europe, during which he will visit Hungary, Austria, Germany, Turkey, Palestine, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France and England for the purpose of studying the social conditions of these countries and of coming into touch with the friends of peace.

. . . Committees have been formed in Great Britain and Germany for the purpose of arranging for a visit of German students to England next summer.

. . . Zangwill's next drama, "The Man of Iron," will deal with internationalism on its militant and armament sides, and will urge the principle of arbitration.

. . . The eastern and the western sides of South America now have another bond of union and friendly association. The tunnel for the Arica-La Paz railroad through the Andes has been completed, and the greater development of the resources of Bolivia will follow.

Notice of a Special Meeting of the American Peace Society.

A special meeting of the MEMBERS of the American Peace Society is called for Tuesday, December 14, at twelve o'clock noon. The meeting is called to hear the report of the committee appointed at the annual meeting in May last to investigate the question of the advisability of securing a national charter which would enable the society to hold its annual business meeting in any part of the nation. The committee, which consists of Frederick Brooks, Frederic Cunningham, Augustine Jones, Dr. William A. Mowry, Judge Robert F. Raymond and Benjamin F. Trueblood, will make the following report:

TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY: Your Committee, appointed at the Annual Meeting in May last to investigate the advisability of securing a national charter for the American Peace Society, respectfully submit the following report:

The Committee find that a charter can be obtained from Congress for the District of Columbia, with a provision authorizing the Society to hold its meetings in any part of the nation, but such a charter would apparently require the Society to maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia.

The Committee find also that a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature may be obtained authorizing the Society to hold its meetings in any State or Territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia.

If the latter course were followed, and the present Massachusetts Charter of the Society were retained, with the special act of the Legislature providing for the holding of the meetings elsewhere, no difficulty would be occasioned in connection with the Permanent Peace Fund, held as a trust by another Massachusetts corporation for the uses of the American Peace Society.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the Society

make application to the Legislature of Massachusetts for a special act providing for the holding of the Annual and other meetings of the Society in any part of the United States, provided it should seem advisable to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Chairman.*
 FREDERICK BROOKS. AUGUSTINE JONES.
 FREDERIC CUNNINGHAM. WILLIAM A. MOWRY.
 ROBERT F. RAYMOND.

Special Announcement.

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Junior University, who is president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which meets in Boston the last of this month, will be given a dinner by the American Peace Society on Thursday, the 30th inst., at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, 3 Joy Street, at 6.30 o'clock. Tickets will be one dollar each and should be applied for immediately. Dr. Jordan, whose deep interest in the International Peace Movement is well known, will speak on "The Human Harvest." All the members of the Society who are near enough to reach Boston should hear him. It will be a rare opportunity to hear this great leader in science and in education discuss one of the most deadly and permanent of the effects of war.

Chicago National Peace Congress Report.

The report of the National Peace Congress held in Chicago last May is now out, and can be procured at the office of the American Peace Society at one dollar per copy postpaid. It makes a fine volume of over five hundred pages, and is gotten up in the same style as the report of the New York National Congress held in 1907. It contains all of the speeches delivered at the Congress, some of which were of very high value, and a report of all the proceedings and conclusions. The report has been most carefully edited under the supervision of Rev. Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary of the American Peace Society, and forms a document of unusual value for use in peace propaganda. It is full of facts and arguments which peace workers will find most helpful and timely. It ought to be in all public libraries, and it will prove a most valuable gift to send as a Christmas present to your friends who are interested in the peace movement. We also have still at the Society's office copies of the report of the New York National Peace Congress, at the same price.

The Churches and the Peace Movement.

TO THE MINISTERS OF AMERICA:

The Committee of the American Peace Society for Securing the Coöperation of Religious Organizations calls the attention of ministers to the world peace movement. This movement is now recognized by the leading

statesmen of all civilized countries, and has an honored place among the anniversary days of the schools of the United States. It needs more earnest and better organized support from the churches. The suggestion is made, therefore, that committees be appointed in parishes and religious societies to study and help the cause.

These committees might profitably do any or all of the following things:

Send to the American Peace Society for literature on the peace movement for use in the church library or for distribution.

Subscribe for *THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, the monthly organ of the American Peace Society, for the purpose of obtaining authentic information of the progress of the cause. Let this magazine be passed around to members of the committee and others interested.

Send for blanks for membership in the American Peace Society.

If time is set apart by any of the church societies for the recital of current events, see that the more important news of the peace movement is given.

Prepare and send to Washington petitions asking for the organization of the new International Court of Arbitral Justice, and remonstrating against the further increase of armaments.

Ask the government to provide a fund for the systematic promotion of peace and international hospitality on a plan similar to that adopted by England and Denmark.

Arrange for at least one public meeting every year, if possible, in coöperation with other churches, in the interest of this cause.

Seek out competent foreigners to give addresses on their country and its relations with the United States.

Provide for the occasional entertainment of Chinese and Japanese students, the future leaders of their countries, in order that the Oriental and the American may understand each other better.

The minister is reminded that Peace Sunday is the third Sunday in December. He is invited to put this day, or some other suitable Sunday, on his calendar, and to make it the occasion of a sermon on some topic connected with international justice, fraternity and peace. Let the thought of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Men of whatever race or nation be brought home to the people.

The American Peace Society will furnish literature to ministers at cost.

For further information address the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES L. TRYON, *Chairman*.

S. C. BUSHNELL,	PHILIP S. MOXOM,
BURKE F. LEAVITT,	SYLVESTER F. SCOVEL,
CHARLES F. DOLE,	CHARLES E. JEFFERSON,

Committee for Securing the Coöperation of Religious Organizations.

The observance of Peace Sunday instituted in Trinity Church, Boston, last year, will be continued this year. The service, at 7.30 in the evening (December 19), will be addressed by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Columbia University Law School. Dr. Kirchwey is a strong and attractive speaker, and Bostonians will be glad to hear him.

The Conditions of Peace.

Address of Senator Leon Bourgeois, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Sixth National French Peace Congress, held recently at Reims.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been particularly struck with a passage from the appeal contained in the circular of this Congress:

"The better part of the task of those who have charge of our foreign politics is the development of the periodic organization of peace, of the constitution of international law, the extension of arbitration and the juridic methods which complete it. It is by this means that France will reestablish her influence and find her future."

We have been witness for half a century to a magnificent movement in favor of peace. This movement is so intense that it has impressed itself upon the attention of everybody. The governments themselves have yielded to it. Can we say, however, that peace is assured? And why have the indefatigable efforts of so many devoted people not yet secured all the results which might have been expected? We must understand and analyze what I shall call "the conditions of peace."

Sentiment is not enough to establish and assure true peace. We must have also the valuable coöperation of reason. There cannot be durable peace without an international juridic organization. To have material peace, moral peace must first be realized, and there is no moral peace except where the rights of each one are not felt to be, and are not in fact, menaced. Peace may be defined as the permanence of right. There is no true peace except under the reign of right. But rights must be defined in order to be guaranteed. The definition of the rights of nations and the organization of a jurisdiction which will guarantee them are then the essential conditions of the establishment and maintenance of peace.

I cannot here enter into a detailed examination of the juridic principles which must regulate the rights of peoples. But everybody certainly feels what are the principal demands of conscience. Let us take an example and study it for a moment from a point of view wholly theoretical, without touching the delicate diplomatic questions which it might raise.

Public opinion has universally been pleased to see peace maintained in the Balkans in spite of the difficulties of the situation. But it must be recognized that satisfaction has not been given in case of certain legitimate interests. An international convention, signed by the representatives of the principal states of Europe, was violated. At first it was proposed to hold an international conference of representatives of the interested powers. This was then given up. It was indeed a delicate matter to ask these states to sign a new convention, when one which they had previously signed had just revealed its weakness.

Did not European public opinion take account of the fact, of course in an obscure though pressing way, that certain interested parties deserve to be consulted? It is an important principle that men, either united or as individuals, should have the right to dispose of themselves. And the feeling of respect due to the rights of peoples, as well as the feeling of what is due to the letter of treaties, took possession of the European conscience in a positive though somewhat undefined way.

We are, in fact, after a half century, witnessing the